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Social development

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Suljuk Mustansar **Tarar** (Pakistan)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled:

"Social development:

"(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

"(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;

"(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 1st to 4th, 15th, 35th, 41st and 45th to 48th meetings, on 8, 9 and 18 October and 8, 20, 27 and 28 November 2012. At its 1st to 4th meetings, the Committee held a general discussion on sub-items (a) to (c). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/67/SR.1-4, 15, 35, 41 and 45-48).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/67/61-E/2012/3);

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(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the International Year of Volunteers (A/67/153);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/67/179);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/67/188);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond (A/67/211).

4. At the 1st meeting, on 8 October, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement. The Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Chief of the United Nations Volunteers programme office in New York made introductory statements (see A/C.3/67/SR.1).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.8 and Rev.1

5. At the 15th meeting, on 18 October, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of Brazil, El Salvador and Japan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming of volunteering for the next decade" (A/C.3/67/L.8), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 66/67 of 5 December 2011 on the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers,

"*Recognizing* that volunteerism is an important component of any strategy aimed at such areas as poverty reduction, sustainable development, health, youth empowerment, climate change, disaster risk reduction, social integration, humanitarian action, peacebuilding and, in particular, overcoming social exclusion and discrimination,

"*Acknowledging* the existing contribution of the organizations of the United Nations system in support of volunteering, especially the work of the United Nations Volunteers programme around the world, and acknowledging also the efforts of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other volunteer-involving organizations to promote volunteerism throughout their global work,

"*Welcoming* the publication by the United Nations Volunteers of the first *State of the World's Volunteerism Report*, that highlights the global recognition of volunteerism, with its core values of solidarity, reciprocity, mutual trust, social inclusion and empowerment, as well as its positive effects on individual, community and societal well-being, and commending the United Nations Volunteers programme for taking the lead in producing the report and anticipating its continuation,

"*Welcoming* the creation of momentum in developing common platforms to increase support for volunteerism through the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers in 2011, and urging all stakeholders to accelerate the momentum in the recognition, the promotion, the facilitation and the networking of volunteerism and, in this regard, to renew their efforts for the mainstreaming of volunteering,

"*Commending* the increasing link between volunteerism and sports, which, through the invaluable contributions of national and international volunteers to the preparation and the organization of major sporting events such as the Olympic and the Paralympic Games, contributes to the promotion of the ideal of peace,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Commends* the contributions from national and international volunteers for their fundamental role in the promotion of peace and development;

"3. *Calls upon* the stakeholders to do their utmost to strengthen the policy relating to volunteering, including youth volunteering, at the local, national and international levels, as well as the mainstreaming of volunteering in all relevant issues of the United Nations, as main objectives for the next decade;

"4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the community as the volunteer-accepting stakeholder, in order to overcome its challenges and retain ownership, and calls for a people-centred, holistic approach that draws on the notion of human security, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/290, of 10 September 2012, in order to build an inclusive and resilient society, supported by a social bond among the people through community-based approaches that facilitate the integration of volunteers;

"5. *Notes with appreciation* the growth and the development of volunteerism since the International Year of Volunteers, and encourages Member States to consider peace and development programmes and initiatives that offer opportunities to build strong and cohesive volunteer coalitions around shared goals at the local, national, regional and international levels;

"6. *Invites* Member States to mobilize and support the research community globally in carrying out more studies on the subject of volunteerism, in partnership with civil society, in order to provide sound knowledge as a foundation for policies and programmes;

"7. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to do their utmost to mainstream volunteering in all relevant issues of the United Nations, particularly in order to contribute to the accelerated achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and to the development agenda beyond 2015, sustainable development goals and a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;

"8. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations system to create favourable environments to enable a variety of volunteers to participate in volunteer activities, responding to the diversity of volunteers;

"9. *Requests* Member States and the United Nations system to work together with other volunteer-involving organizations to support efforts to enhance the security and the protection of volunteers;

"10. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with the international community and civil society, to promote the inclusion of all segments of society so as to benefit from their diverse life experiences and to incorporate volunteerism into education curricula for all ages and into school-community engagements;

"11. *Requests* the United Nations Volunteers to continue their efforts to promote volunteerism, including through the promotion of the integration of volunteerism for peace and development, the mobilization of volunteers and the development of new and innovative recruitment modalities, such as online volunteering;

"12. *Calls upon* organizations in the United Nations system to continue to assist in the promotion of the United Nations Volunteers and upon development partners and all Member States in a position to do so to increase funding to the Special Voluntary Fund for research and training, pilot innovations and the exploration of other funding modalities;

"13. *Emphasizes* that volunteerism offers valuable opportunities for youth engagement and leadership to contribute to the development of peaceful and inclusive societies, while also allowing youth to acquire skills, build their capacities and increase their employability;

"14. *Urges* the United Nations Volunteers and other relevant United Nations organizations to promote a youth volunteer programme called for in the five-year action agenda of the Secretary-General, also urges all stakeholders to promote youth volunteering, including through the programme, in cooperation with the United Nations system, and invites Member States to consider voluntary contributions to the youth volunteering trust fund for the purpose of the programme;

"15. *Recognizes* the important role played by women volunteers, inter alia, in meeting women's needs, and encourages women's leadership and participation in all forms of volunteering;

"16. *Reaffirms* the need to encourage volunteerism in all its forms as an activity that can significantly contribute to the cohesiveness and the well-being of communities and societies as a whole and that involves and benefits all segments of society, including women, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, minorities, migrants and those who remain excluded for social or economic reasons;

"17. *Encourages* Member States to promote the further engagement of the private sector through the expansion of corporate volunteering and employee volunteer activities, creating an environment that enables employees to carry out both volunteering and work, as well as to promote the coordination between the private and public sectors;

"18. *Encourages* all stakeholders to recognize the importance of coordinating between the skills and the experience of the volunteers and the

actual needs in the community, and emphasizes the significant role of focal points to bridge volunteering gaps;

"19. *Emphasizes* that people-to-people relations are the core value of volunteerism, and encourages further efforts to build and strengthen networks among volunteers and all relevant partners at the national, regional and international levels, including World Volunteer Web as a global networking hub, as well as new technologies and social media;

"20. *Encourages* relevant stakeholders to integrate volunteering in a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, thereby reflecting the issues discussed in the thematic debate on disaster risk reduction at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly in April 2012 and in the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku in July 2012, which include the involvement of volunteers in planning, and the importance of education, training and volunteer-based disaster response, including voluntary evacuation;

"21. *Encourages* relevant stakeholders to integrate volunteering in peacebuilding activities, thereby, inter alia, making more effective use of volunteers, including international United Nations Volunteers, as civilian capacity, and reflecting the importance of mobilizing and building the capacity of youth, who tend to be affected by conflict and unemployed in its aftermath;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, under the item entitled 'Social development', on the implementation of the present resolution, including a plan of action to mainstream volunteering in peace and development and other relevant issues, in particular those mentioned in paragraph 7 of the present resolution, in the next decade and beyond."

6. At its 47th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Integrating volunteering in the next decade" (A/C.3/67/L.8/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.8 and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, South Sudan, Tunisia and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 6, which read:

"6. *Calls for* an approach to volunteering that draws on the notion of human security in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/290 of 10 September 2012",

was replaced by:

"6. *Recognizes* that an approach to volunteering may consider drawing on the notion of human security in accordance with all the provisions of General Assembly resolution 66/290 of 10 September 2012";

(b) At the end of operative paragraph 9, the words "the elaboration of future sustainable development goals" were replaced by the words "giving appropriate consideration to the issue in the discussions on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda".

8. Also at its 47th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.8/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 32, draft resolution I).

9. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Jamaica; after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation (see A/C.3/67/SR.47).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.9/Rev.1

10. At the 41st meeting, on 20 November, the representative of El Salvador, on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Towards a comprehensive and integral international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons" (A/C.3/67/L.9/Rev.1). Subsequently, Belize, Costa Rica, Dominica, Gabon, Haiti, Panama, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkmenistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 45th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of El Salvador orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women on the promotion and protection of the rights and dignity of older persons" were replaced by the words "resolutions on the promotion and protection of the rights and dignity of older persons of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development, as well as of the Commission on the Status of Women, as appropriate";

(b) The seventh preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Recalling also* its resolution 66/127, in which it designated 15 June as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, and invited States and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights mandate holders and treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and relevant civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, with an interest in the

matter, to continue to contribute to highlighting the urgent need to eliminate all forms of abuse and violence against older persons",

was deleted;

(c) In the eighth preambular paragraph (former ninth preambular paragraph), the words "the majority of" were inserted before the words "older men and women";

(d) The last preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Welcoming* the reports of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation of older persons, which include recommendations towards a convention to remedy the existing gaps regarding older persons in the current mechanisms and instruments",

was replaced by:

"*Noting* the reports of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing and welcoming the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation of older persons, which states that dedicated measures to strengthen the international protection regime for older persons are called for without further delay, including a new dedicated international instrument";

(e) In operative paragraph 1, the words "which shall be open to all Member States and observers of the United Nations" were inserted after the words "the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing";

(f) Operative paragraph 3, which read:

"3. *Invites* States, relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as civil society, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with an interest in the matter to make contributions to the work entrusted to the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, as set out in paragraph 1 above, based on the practice of the General Assembly",

was replaced by:

"*Invites* States and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights mandate holders and treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental organizations with an interest in the matter, to make contributions to the work entrusted to the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, as set out in paragraph 1 above, and invites relevant non-governmental organizations to contribute, as appropriate, on the basis of the modalities for participation agreed by the Working Group".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.9/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 53 to 3, with 109 abstentions (see para. 32, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[1]

[1] The delegation of Argentina subsequently informed the Secretariat that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

In favour:

Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Nauru, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia.

Against:

Canada, Somalia, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

13. Also at the 45th meeting, statements were made before the vote by the representatives of Switzerland (also on behalf of Norway), the United States of America and Cyprus (on behalf of the European Union); statements were made after the vote by the representatives of India, Japan, Singapore, Pakistan and China (see A/C.3/67/SR.45).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.10 and Rev.1

14. At the 15th meeting, on 18 October, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of El Salvador, Panama, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond" (A/C.3/67/L.10), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with

Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

"*Recalling also* its previous resolutions on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in which it recognized the collective responsibility of Governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level, and stressing the duty of Member States to achieve greater justice and equality for all, in particular persons with disabilities,

"*Reaffirming* all of its previous resolutions on realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions,

"*Recalling* the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, which calls for enhanced and concrete efforts to realize the Goals for all, including persons with disabilities, and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which contains references to the inclusion of the rights, needs and concerns of persons with disabilities in sustainable policies and practices,

"*Gravely concerned* that persons with disabilities are still largely invisible in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals, and noting that, while progress has already been made by Governments, the international community and the United Nations system in mainstreaming disability as an integral part of the development agenda, major challenges remain,

"*Concerned* that the continuing lack of reliable data and information on disability and the situation of persons with disabilities at the national, regional and global levels contributes to the invisibility of persons with disabilities in official statistics, presenting an obstacle to achieving disability-inclusive development planning and implementation,

"*Stressing* the importance of using standardized and tested tools and methods for collecting, analysing, monitoring and evaluating data on the situation of persons with disabilities and the need to have internationally comparable data to monitor progress on disability-inclusive development policies,

"1. *Welcomes* the holding on 23 September 2013 of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly, at the level of Heads of State and Government, with the overarching theme 'The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond';

"2. *Also welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond', and of the recommendations contained therein;

"3. *Urges* Member States, international and regional organizations, regional integration organizations and financial institutions to make a concerted effort to integrate disability in the monitoring and evaluation of the development goals;

"4. *Encourages* the mobilization of resources on a predictable and sustainable basis at all levels for the successful implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the strengthening of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular in developing countries;

"5. *Requests* the United Nations system to facilitate technical assistance, within existing resources, including the provision of assistance for capacity-building and for the collection and compilation of national and regional data and statistics on disability, in particular to developing countries, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with existing guidelines on disability statistics, to analyse, publish and disseminate disability data and statistics in future periodic reports, as appropriate, on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities;

"6. *Also requests* the United Nations system to enhance existing methodologies of disability data collection and analysis to obtain internationally comparable data on the situation of persons with disabilities and to regularly include relevant disability data in its statistical publications and publications in the field of economic and social development;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To submit information on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

"(b) To submit the sixth review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action, to the General Assembly in advance of and as a contribution to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, and in this regard, requests all United Nations bodies and agencies, through the Secretary-General, to provide an analysis of the overall situation of persons with disabilities within the context of development, based on available data and in accordance with their individual mandates;

"(c) To continue to submit to the General Assembly a biennial report on the system-wide monitoring of progress and challenges concerning the situation of persons with disabilities in the context of development, and a quinquennial report on the review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action, to continue the cycle of reporting established therein."

15. At its 46th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/67/L.10/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.10 and Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark,

Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, the Gambia, Georgia, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

17. Also at the 46th meeting, the representative of the Philippines orally revised the draft resolution by inserting the phrase "within existing resources" at the end of operative paragraph 9 (b).

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.10/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 32, draft resolution III).

19. At the 48th meeting, on 28 November, the Secretary informed the Committee that the Programme Planning and Budget Division had withdrawn the statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.10/Rev.1.

20. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the Philippines (see A/C.3/67/SR.48).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.11 and Rev.1

21. At the 35th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly" (A/C.3/67/L.11), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled 'World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world', held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

"*Reaffirming* that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at

major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit and at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

"*Recalling* the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled 'Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals',

"*Noting* that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play in achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including its objective of social protection, as reaffirmed in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, in which the particular role of the Organization in promoting fair globalization and its responsibility to assist its members in their efforts were acknowledged, as well as in the Global Jobs Pact,

"*Emphasizing* the need to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

"*Recognizing* that the three core themes of social development, namely, poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously,

"*Recognizing also* that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of economic and social development,

"*Expressing deep concern* that attainment of the social development objectives is being hindered by the ongoing adverse impact of the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and the challenges posed by climate change,

"*Recognizing* the complex character of the current global food crisis and ongoing food insecurity, including food price volatility, as a combination of several major factors, both structural and conjunctural, which is also negatively affected by, inter alia, environmental degradation, drought and desertification, global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of the necessary technology, and recognizing also that a strong commitment from national Governments and the international community as a whole is required

to confront the major threats to food security and to ensure that policies in the area of agriculture do not distort trade and worsen the food crisis,

"*Acknowledging* the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions,

"*Reaffirming* the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion, and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources,

"*Deeply concerned* that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and its manifestations, such as hunger, trafficking in human beings, disease, lack of adequate shelter and illiteracy, are particularly severe in developing countries, while acknowledging the significant progress made in several parts of the world in combating extreme poverty,

"*Recognizing* the importance of the international community in supporting national capacity-building efforts in the area of social development, while recognizing the primary responsibility of national Governments in this regard,

"*Affirming* its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these should constitute a fundamental component of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and reaffirming that employment creation and decent work should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking fully into account the impact and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed,

"*Recognizing* the need to enhance access to the benefits of trade, including agricultural trade, for developing countries in order to foster social development,

"*Recognizing also* that social inclusion is a means for achieving social integration and is crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies and for improving social cohesion so as to create an environment for development and progress,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action, in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

"3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development;

"4. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

"5. *Expresses deep concern* that the ongoing adverse impact of the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and food insecurity and the challenges posed by climate change, as well as the lack of results so far in the multilateral trade negotiations, have negative implications for social development;

"6. *Stresses* the importance of the policy space of national Governments, in particular in the areas of social expenditure and social protection programmes, and calls upon international financial institutions and donors to support developing countries in achieving their social development, in line with their national priorities and strategies by, among other things, providing debt relief;

"7. *Recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly has not been fully implemented in national and international policymaking and, although poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

"8. *Acknowledges* that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), launched after the World Summit for Social Development, has provided the long-term vision for sustained and concerted efforts at the national and international levels to eradicate poverty;

"9. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the first Decade has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"10. *Emphasizes* that the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit, the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and the International Conference on Financing for

Development, in its Monterrey Consensus, have reinforced the priority and urgency of poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda;

"11. *Also emphasizes* that poverty eradication policies should tackle poverty by addressing its root and structural causes and manifestations, and that equity, the reduction of inequalities and the empowerment of the poor need to be incorporated into those policies;

"12. *Reaffirms* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and underlines the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty eradication and the strengthening of their democratic systems;

"13. *Stresses* that an enabling environment is a critical precondition for achieving equity and social development and that, while economic growth is essential, entrenched inequality and marginalization are an obstacle to the broad-based and sustained growth required for sustainable, inclusive and people-centred development, and recognizes the need to balance and ensure complementarity between measures to achieve growth and measures to achieve economic and social equity in order for there to be an impact on overall poverty levels;

"14. *Also stresses* that stability in global financial systems and corporate social responsibility and accountability, as well as national economic policies that have an impact on other stakeholders, are essential in creating an enabling international environment to promote economic growth and social development;

"15. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

"16. *Reaffirms* the commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

"17. *Encourages* Governments to promote effective participation of people in civic, social, economic and political activities, as well as in the planning and implementation of social integration policies and strategies, in order to better achieve the goals of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work and social integration;

"18. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the most disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, also reaffirms that there is an urgent need to create an environment at the national and international levels that is conducive to the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all as a foundation for sustainable development, that an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship is essential to the creation of new job opportunities, and that human resources development strategies should be premised on national development objectives that ensure a strong link between education, health, training and employment, help to maintain a productive and competitive workforce and are responsive to the needs of the economy, and further reaffirms that opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of economic and social well-being for all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization;

"19. *Stresses* the importance of removing obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development, including their exclusion from labour markets;

"20. *Reaffirms* the need to address all forms of violence in its many manifestations, including domestic violence, particularly against women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and discrimination, including xenophobia, recognizes that violence increases challenges to States and societies in the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, and also recognizes that terrorism, trafficking in arms, organized crime, trafficking in persons, money-laundering, ethnic and religious conflict, civil war, politically motivated killing and genocide present fundamental threats to societies and pose increasing challenges to States and societies in the attainment of conditions conducive to social development, and that they also present urgent and compelling reasons for action by Governments individually and, as appropriate, jointly to foster social cohesion while recognizing, protecting and valuing diversity;

"21. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies to mainstream the goal of full and productive employment and decent work for all into their policies, programmes and activities, as well as to support efforts of Member States aimed at achieving this objective, and invites financial institutions to support efforts in this regard;

"22. *Recognizes* that promoting full employment and decent work also requires investing in education, training and skills development for women and men, and girls and boys, strengthening social protection and health systems and applying international labour standards, and urges States and, as appropriate, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, as well as civil society, the private sector, employer organizations, trade unions,

the media and other relevant actors, to continue to develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes to enhance in particular the employability of women and youth and to ensure their access to full and productive employment and decent work, including by improving access to formal and non-formal education, skills development and vocational training, lifelong learning and retraining and long-distance education, inter alia, in information and communications technology and entrepreneurial skills, particularly in developing countries, including with a view to supporting the economic empowerment of women in the different stages of their lives;

"23. *Supports* the promotion of innovative approaches in the design and implementation of employment policies and programmes for all, including the long-term unemployed, and recognizes that full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work, tripartism and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

"24. *Encourages* States to design and implement policies and strategies for poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all, including the creation of full and productive employment that is appropriately and adequately remunerated, as well as policies and strategies for social integration that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and address the specific needs of social groups such as young people, persons with disabilities, older persons, migrants and indigenous peoples, taking into account the concerns of these groups in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development programmes and policies;

"25. *Stresses* the need to allocate adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the workplace, including unequal access to labour market participation and wage inequalities, as well as reconciliation of work and private life for both women and men;

"26. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and social development, and stresses the importance of enforcing labour law effectively with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

"27. *Recognizes* that, since the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, advances have been made in addressing and promoting social integration, including through the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, the World Programme of Action for Youth, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

"28. *Stresses* that the benefits of economic growth should be distributed more equitably and that, in order to close the gap of inequality and avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer and job creation programmes and social protection systems, are needed;

"29. *Recognizes* the importance of providing social protection schemes for the formal and informal economy as instruments to achieve equity, inclusion and stability and cohesion of societies, and emphasizes the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy;

"30. *Stresses* that poverty eradication policies should, inter alia, ensure that people living in poverty have access to education, health, water and sanitation and other public and social services, as well as access to productive resources, including credit, land, training, technology, knowledge and information, and ensure that citizens and local communities participate in decision-making on social development policies and programmes in this regard;

"31. *Recognizes* that the social integration of people living in poverty should encompass addressing and meeting their basic human needs, including nutrition, health, water, sanitation, housing and access to education and employment, through integrated development strategies;

"32. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education for all and health care, eliminate discrimination, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly young people, older persons and persons with disabilities, and address the challenges posed by globalization and market-driven reforms to social development in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

"33. *Urges* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, recognizing the need for social protection systems to provide social security and support labour-market participation, invites the International Labour Organization to strengthen its social protection strategies and policies on extending social security coverage, and urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, recognizing that social protection floors can provide a systemic base to address poverty and vulnerability;

"34. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to support national efforts of Member States to achieve inclusive social development in a coherent and coordinated manner;

"35. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the areas of education, employment, housing, sanitation, health and social security, and notes the attention paid to those areas in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

"36. *Recognizes* the need to formulate social development policies in an integral, articulated and participative manner, recognizing poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon, calls for interlinked public policies on this matter, and underlines the need for public policies to be included in a comprehensive development and well-being strategy;

"37. *Acknowledges* the role that the public sector can play as an employer and its importance in developing an environment that enables the effective generation of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

"38. *Also acknowledges* the vital role that the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development and in advancing efforts towards full employment and decent work, and encourages the private sector to contribute to decent work for all and job creation for both women and men, and particularly for young people, including through partnerships with small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives;

"39. *Recognizes* that steps should be taken to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization, giving priority to agricultural and non-farm sectors, and to maximize its benefits for poor people living and working in rural areas, while paying special attention to the development of microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in rural areas, as well as subsistence economies, to secure their safe interaction with larger economies;

"40. *Also recognizes* the need to pay necessary attention to the social development of people in urban areas, especially the urban poor;

"41. *Further recognizes* the need to give priority to investing in and further contributing to sustainable agricultural development and a financial infrastructure that provides access to a variety of sustainable products and services for microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurship cooperatives and other forms of social enterprises and the participation and entrepreneurship of women as means to promote full and productive employment and decent work for all;

"42. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in respect of meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit, underlines the call of the Economic and Social Council for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system and the ongoing efforts to harmonize the current initiatives on Africa, and requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to give due prominence in its work to the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

"43. *Also reaffirms*, in this context, that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

"44. *Stresses* that the international community shall enhance its efforts to create an enabling environment for social development and poverty eradication through increasing market access for developing countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, financial aid and a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem;

"45. *Also stresses* that international trade and stable financial systems can be effective tools to create favourable conditions for the development of all countries and that trade barriers and some trading practices continue to

have negative effects on employment growth, particularly in developing countries;

"46. *Acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

"47. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so in accordance with their commitments to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

"48. *Urges* Member States and the international community to fulfil all their commitments to meet the demands for social development, including social services and assistance, that have arisen from the global financial and economic crisis, which particularly affects the poorest and most vulnerable;

"49. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for social development by the initiatives taken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, such as the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, as well as other initiatives such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization and the Advance Market Commitments for Vaccines, and notes the New York Declaration of 20 September 2004, which launched the Action against Hunger and Poverty initiative and called for further attention to raise funds urgently needed to help to meet the Millennium Development Goals and to complement and ensure the long-term stability and predictability of foreign aid;

"50. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to promote the exchange of information and knowledge on decent work for all and job creation, including green jobs initiatives and related skills, and to facilitate the integration of relevant data into national economic and employment policies;

"51. *Underlines* the responsibility of the private sector, at both the national and the international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their obligations towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development, including social development, and emphasizes the need to take concrete actions on corporate

responsibility and accountability, including through the participation of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia, for the prevention or prosecution of corruption;

"52. *Stresses* the importance of promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, encourages responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact, invites the private sector to take into account not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of its undertakings, and underlines the importance of the International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy;

"53. *Calls upon* Member States to consider productive capacity, employment and decent work, as well as social and environmental considerations, in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda;

"54. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen commitments and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development, to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

"55. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to emphasize in its review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and to address, inter alia, the impact of the world financial and economic crisis and the world food and energy crises on social development goals;

"56. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the sub-item entitled 'Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly', and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at that session."

22. At its 47th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/67/L.11/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.11 and Belarus, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.11/Rev.1 (see para. 32, draft resolution IV).

24. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/67/SR.47).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.12 and Rev.1

25. At the 35th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International year of the Family" (A/C.3/67/L.12), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007, 64/133 of 18 December 2009 and 66/126 of 19 December 2011, concerning the proclamation of, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family and its tenth and twentieth anniversaries,

"*Recognizing* that the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year in 2014 provide a useful opportunity to draw further attention to the objectives of the International Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

"*Noting* that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s and their follow-up processes continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

"*Noting also* the importance of designing, implementing and monitoring family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work, work-family balance, social integration and intergenerational solidarity,

"*Cognizant* of the need for continued inter-agency and regional cooperation on family issues in order to generate greater awareness of this subject among the governing bodies of the United Nations system,

"*Convinced* that civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking in respect of family policy development and capacity-building,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General,

"1. *Encourages* Governments to continue to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes and to integrate a family perspective into national policymaking;

"2. *Invites* Governments and regional intergovernmental entities to provide for more systematic national and regional data on family well-being and to identify and ensure support for constructive family policy developments, including the exchange of information on good policies and practices;

"3. *Urges* Member States to view 2014 as a target year by which concrete efforts will be made to improve family well-being through the implementation of effective national policies, strategies and programmes;

"4. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to develop appropriate policies and programmes that address family poverty, social exclusion, work-family balance and intergenerational issues and to share good practices in those areas;

"5. *Also encourages* Member States to promote the delivery of family-centred benefits, such as social protection and social transfer programmes to reduce family poverty and prevent the intergenerational transfer of poverty;

"6. *Further encourages* Member States to strengthen provisions for parental leave, extend flexible working arrangements for employees with family responsibilities, promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, enhance paternal involvement and support a wide range of quality childcare arrangements in order to improve work-family balance;

"7. *Encourages* Member States to support social integration and intergenerational solidarity through the provision of social protection assistance and investments in cross-generational facilities, volunteering programmes for youth and older persons and mentoring and job-sharing programmes;

"8. *Urges* Member States to create a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child;

"9. *Invites* Governments to continue to develop strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities to address national priorities relating to family issues;

"10. *Invites* Member States to consider undertaking activities in preparation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year at the national level;

"11. *Invites* Member States, United Nations agencies and bodies, regional commissions, civil society organizations and academic institutions to continue providing information on their activities in support of the objectives of and preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year and to share good practices and data on family policy development;

"12. *Invites* Member States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions to support, as appropriate, the preparations for regional meetings in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year;

"13. *Encourages* Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

of the Secretariat to continue research activities and provide assistance to countries, upon their request;

"14. *Recommends* that United Nations agencies and bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions and the private sector play a supportive role in promoting the twentieth anniversary of the International Year;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the preparations for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year at all levels;

"16. *Decides* to consider the topic 'Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family' at its sixty-eighth session under the sub-item entitled 'Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family'."

26. At its 47th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/67/L.12/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsor of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.12 and Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.12/Rev.1 (see para. 32, draft resolution V).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.13 and Rev.1

28. At the 35th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing" (A/C.3/67/L.13), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 57/167 of 18 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, its resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003, in which it took note, inter alia, of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and its resolutions 60/135 of 16 December 2005, 61/142 of 19 December 2006, 62/130 of 18 December 2007, 63/151 of 18 December 2008, 64/132 of 18 December 2009, 65/182 of 21 December 2010 and 66/127 of 19 December 2011,

"*Recognizing* that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited or non-existent, which limits the scope of implementation efforts,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Recognizing* that, by 2050, more than 20 per cent of the world's population will be 60 years old or older, and recognizing also that the increase in the number of older people will be greatest and most rapid in the developing world,

"*Deeply concerned* that the situation of older persons in many parts of the world has been negatively affected by the world financial and economic crisis,

"*Recognizing* the essential contribution that the majority of older men and women can continue to make to the functioning of society if adequate guarantees are in place,

"*Noting* that older women outnumber older men, and noting with concern that older women often face multiple forms of discrimination resulting from their gender-based roles in society, compounded by their age, disability or other grounds, which affect the enjoyment of their human rights,

"1. *Reaffirms* the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

"2. *Encourages* Governments to pay greater attention to building capacity to eradicate poverty among older persons, in particular older women, by mainstreaming ageing issues into poverty eradication strategies and national development plans, and to include both ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts in their national strategies;

"3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to develop national capacity to address their national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, and invites Member States that have not done so to consider a step-by-step approach to developing capacity that includes the setting of national priorities, the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

"4. *Also encourages* Member States to overcome obstacles to the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action by devising strategies that take into account the entirety of the human life course and foster intergenerational solidarity in order to increase the likelihood of greater success in the years ahead;

"5. *Further encourages* Member States to place particular emphasis on choosing national priorities that are realistic, sustainable and feasible and have the greatest likelihood of being achieved in the years ahead and to develop targets and indicators to measure progress in the implementation process;

"6. *Invites* Member States to identify key priority areas for implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including empowering older persons and promoting their rights, raising awareness of ageing issues and building national capacity to address ageing;

"7. *Also invites* Governments to conduct their ageing-related policies through inclusive and participatory consultations with relevant stakeholders and social development partners, in the interest of developing effective policies creating national policy ownership and consensus-building;

"8. *Recommends* that States parties to existing international human rights instruments address the situation of older persons, where appropriate, more explicitly in their reports, and encourages treaty body monitoring mechanisms and special procedures mandate holders, in accordance with their

mandates, to pay more attention to the situation of older persons in their dialogue with Member States, in their consideration of the reports or in their country missions;

"9. *Encourages* Governments to continue their efforts to implement the Madrid Plan of Action and to mainstream the concerns of older persons into their policy agendas, bearing in mind the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development and the realization of all human rights for older persons, and to prevent age discrimination and provide social integration;

"10. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening intergenerational partnerships and solidarity among generations, and in this regard calls upon Member States to promote opportunities for voluntary, constructive and regular interaction between young people and older generations in the family, the workplace and society at large;

"11. *Encourages* Member States to adopt social policies that promote the development of community services for older persons, taking into account the psychological and physical aspects of ageing and the special needs of older women;

"12. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that older persons have access to information about their rights so as to enable them to participate fully and justly in their societies and to claim full enjoyment of all human rights;

"13. *Calls upon* Member States to develop their national capacity for monitoring and enforcing the rights of older persons, in consultation with all sectors of society, including organizations of older persons, through, inter alia, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights where applicable;

"14. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen and incorporate a gender and disability perspective into all policy actions on ageing, as well as to address and eliminate discrimination on the basis of age, gender or disability, and recommends that Member States engage with all sectors of society, in particular with relevant organizations with an interest in the matter, including organizations of older persons, of women and of persons with disabilities, in changing negative stereotypes about older persons, in particular older women and older persons with disabilities, and promote positive images of older persons;

"15. *Further calls upon* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, as well as any cases of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons, by designing and implementing more effective prevention strategies and stronger laws and policies to address these problems and their underlying factors;

"16. *Calls upon* Member States to take concrete measures to further protect and assist older persons in emergency situations, in accordance with the Madrid Plan of Action;

"17. *Stresses* that, in order to complement national development efforts, enhanced international cooperation is essential to support developing countries

in implementing the Madrid Plan of Action, while recognizing the importance of assistance and the provision of financial assistance;

"18. *Encourages* Member States to promote and support initiatives to advance a positive public image of older persons and their multiple contributions to their families, communities and societies and to ensure that the principle of age equality is incorporated and upheld in all health policies and programmes and that the implementation of such policies and programmes is regularly monitored;

"19. *Also encourages* Member States to adopt and enforce guidelines that establish standards for the provision of long-term support and assistance to older persons;

"20. *Recommends* that Governments introduce legislation to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of age in the provision of insurance and financial services and to involve older persons and their organizations in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes that affect them;

"21. *Encourages* the international community, including international and bilateral donors, to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable social and economic support for older persons, while bearing in mind that countries have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development;

"22. *Also encourages* the international community to support national efforts to forge stronger partnerships with civil society, including organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations, community-based organizations, including caregivers, and the private sector, in an effort to help to build capacity on ageing issues;

"23. *Further encourages* the international community and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing, as appropriate, in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate and more specific information on gender and ageing;

"24. *Recognizes* the important role of various international and regional organizations that deal with training, capacity-building, policy design and monitoring at the national and regional levels in promoting and facilitating the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and acknowledges the work that is undertaken in various parts of the world, as well as regional initiatives, and by institutes such as the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna;

"25. *Recommends* that Member States reaffirm the role of United Nations focal points on ageing, increase technical cooperation efforts, expand the role of the regional commissions on ageing issues, especially in the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action during the tenth anniversary of its adoption in 2012, and provide added

resources for those efforts, facilitate the coordination of national and international non-governmental organizations on ageing and enhance cooperation with academia on a research agenda on ageing;

"26. *Reiterates* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate further implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the review and appraisal cycle, and in this regard encourages Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

"27. *Requests* the United Nations system to strengthen its capacity to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, national implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, where appropriate;

"28. *Recommends* that the situation of older persons be taken into account in the ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the ongoing consultations for the development agenda beyond 2015;

"29. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, established by the General Assembly in paragraph 28 of resolution 65/182, and recognizes the positive contributions of Member States, as well as relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and invited panellists during the first three working sessions of the Open-ended Working Group;

"30. *Invites* States and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights mandate holders and treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations with an interest in the matter, to continue to make contributions to the work entrusted to the Open-ended Working Group, as appropriate;

"31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the Open-ended Working Group, within existing resources, to organize a fourth working session during 2013;

"32. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

29. At its 47th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/67/L.13/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.13 and Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

30. At the same meeting, the representative of Algeria orally revised operative paragraph 22 by deleting the word "all" before the words "health policies and programmes".

31. Also at the 47th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.13/Rev.1, as orally revised (see para. 32, draft resolution VI).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

32. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Integrating volunteering in the next decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/67 of 5 December 2011 on the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers,

Recognizing that volunteerism is an important component of any strategy aimed at such areas as poverty reduction, sustainable development, health, education, youth empowerment, climate change, disaster risk reduction, social integration, social welfare, humanitarian action, peacebuilding and, in particular, overcoming social exclusion and discrimination,

Acknowledging the existing contribution of the organizations of the United Nations system in support of volunteering, especially the work of the United Nations Volunteers programme around the world, and acknowledging also the efforts of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to promote volunteerism throughout its global network, and the work of other volunteer-involving organizations at the national, regional and global levels,

Welcoming the publication by the United Nations Volunteers of the first *State of the World's Volunteerism Report*,[1] which highlights the global recognition of volunteerism, with its core values of solidarity, reciprocity, mutual trust, social inclusion and empowerment, as well as its positive effects on individual, community and societal well-being, and commending the United Nations Volunteers programme for taking the lead in producing the report,

Welcoming also the creation of momentum in developing common platforms to increase support for volunteerism through the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers in 2011, and urging all stakeholders to accelerate the momentum in the recognition, promotion, facilitation and networking of volunteerism and, in this regard, to renew their efforts for the integration of volunteering,

Commending the increasing link between volunteerism and sports, which, through the invaluable contributions of national and international volunteers to the preparation and the organization of major sporting events, contributes to the promotion of the ideal of peace,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Commends* the contributions from national and international volunteers for their fundamental role in the promotion of peace and development;

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[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.I.12.

[2] A/67/153.

3. *Congratulates* the 70,000 national and international volunteers whose contributions were fundamental to the success of the 2012 London Olympic and Paralympic Games, as well as the thousands of others who gave their time to support the Games, and looks forward to the contributions of national and international volunteers at the 2014 World Soccer Cup and the 2016 Rio Olympic and Paralympic Games;

4. *Calls upon* stakeholders to do their utmost to strengthen the policy relating to volunteering, including youth volunteering, at the local, national and international levels, as well as integrating volunteering in all relevant issues of the United Nations as main objectives for the next decade;

5. *Emphasizes* the role of the community as volunteer-accepting stakeholder in efforts to overcome challenges and to retain ownership of the community, and calls for a people-centred, holistic approach in order to build an inclusive and resilient society, supported by a social bond among the people through community-based approaches that facilitate the integration of volunteers;

6. *Recognizes* that an approach to volunteering may consider drawing on the notion of human security in accordance with all the provisions of General Assembly resolution 66/290 of 10 September 2012;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the growth and the development of volunteerism since the International Year of Volunteers, and encourages Member States to consider peace and development programmes and initiatives that offer opportunities to build strong and cohesive volunteer coalitions around shared goals at the local, national, regional and international levels;

8. *Invites* Member States to mobilize and support the research community globally to carry out more studies on the subject of volunteerism, including collecting disaggregated data by gender, age and disability, in partnership with civil society, in order to provide sound knowledge as a foundation for policies and programmes;

9. *Calls upon* Member States and other stakeholders to favour the integrating of volunteering in all relevant issues of the United Nations, in particular to contribute to accelerated achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, as well as giving appropriate consideration to the issue in the discussions on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda;

10. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations system to create favourable and safe environments to enable a diversity of volunteers to participate in volunteer activities;

11. *Requests* Member States and the United Nations system to work together with other volunteer-involving organizations to support efforts to enhance the security and protection of volunteers;

12. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with the international community and civil society, to promote volunteerism in all segments of society, recognizing the benefits of diverse life experiences to volunteerism, and to incorporate volunteerism into education curricula for all ages and into school-community engagements;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Volunteers to continue their efforts to promote volunteerism, including through the integration of volunteerism in peace and development as well as the development of innovative recruitment modalities, such as online volunteering;

14. *Calls upon* organizations in the United Nations system to continue to assist in the promotion of the United Nations Volunteers and upon development partners and all Member States in a position to do so to increase funding to the Special Voluntary Fund to conduct research and training, to undertake pilot innovations and to explore other funding modalities;

15. *Emphasizes* that volunteerism offers valuable opportunities for youth engagement and leadership to contribute to the development of peaceful and inclusive societies, while also allowing young people to acquire skills, build their capacities and increase their employability;

16. *Urges* the United Nations Volunteers and other relevant United Nations organizations to promote a youth volunteer programme called for in the five-year action agenda of the Secretary-General, also urges all stakeholders to promote youth volunteering, including through the programme, in cooperation with the United Nations system, and invites Member States to consider voluntary contributions to the youth volunteering trust fund for the purpose of the programme;

17. *Recognizes* the important role played by women volunteers, inter alia, in meeting women's needs, and encourages women's leadership and participation in all forms of volunteering;

18. *Reaffirms* the need to encourage volunteerism in all its forms, which contributes significantly to the cohesiveness and the well-being of communities and of societies as a whole and which involves and benefits all segments of society, especially women, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, minorities, migrants and those who remain excluded for social or economic reasons;

19. *Encourages* Member States to support intergenerational solidarity and knowledge transmission through volunteering programmes;

20. *Also encourages* Member States to promote, where appropriate, further engagement of the private sector, through the expansion of corporate volunteering and employee volunteer activities, as well as increased coordination between the private and public sectors;

21. *Encourages* all stakeholders to recognize the importance of coordinating between the skills and the experience of the volunteers and the actual needs in the community, and emphasizes the need to bridge volunteering gaps;

22. *Emphasizes* that people-to-people relations are the core value of volunteerism, and encourages further efforts to build and strengthen networks among volunteers and all relevant partners at the national, regional and international levels, including World Volunteer Web as a global networking hub, as well as new technologies and social media;

23. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to integrate volunteering in disaster risk reduction, thereby reflecting the issues discussed in the thematic debate on disaster risk reduction at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly in April 2012 and in the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster

Reduction in Tohoku in July 2012, which include the involvement of volunteers in planning, the importance of education, training and volunteer-based disaster response, including voluntary evacuation;

24. *Also encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to integrate volunteering in peacebuilding activities, thereby, inter alia, making more effective use of volunteers, including international United Nations Volunteers, and reflecting the importance of mobilizing and building the capacity of young people;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Social development", on the implementation of the present resolution, including a plan of action to be developed by the United Nations Volunteers programme to integrate volunteering in peace and development in the next decade and beyond, to be submitted to the Assembly and to be considered by Member States.

Draft resolution II
Towards a comprehensive and integral international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligations contained in the relevant human rights instruments,

Reaffirming also that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as age, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions on matters relating to older persons, including older women, beginning with resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, and recalling also all relevant resolutions on the promotion and protection of the rights and dignity of older persons of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development, as well as of the Commission on the Status of Women, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the outcomes of the World Assembly on Ageing,[2] the United Nations Principles for Older Persons of 1991,[3] the global targets on ageing for the year 2001, as agreed in 1992,[4] and the Proclamation on Ageing of 1992,[5] as well as the outcomes of the Second World Assembly on Ageing[6] and the respective follow-up reviews, in particular as they pertain to the promotion of the rights and well-being of older persons on an equal and participatory basis,

Recognizing that different efforts made to increase cooperation and integration and increasing awareness of and sensitivity to ageing issues since the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[7] by Governments, relevant bodies of the United Nations system and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, have not been sufficient to promote full and effective participation by and opportunities for older persons in economic, social, cultural and political life,

Recalling its resolution 65/182 of 21 December 2010, in which it decided to establish an open-ended working group, open to all States Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons by considering the existing international framework of the human rights of older persons and identifying possible gaps and how best to address them, including by considering, as appropriate, the feasibility of further instruments and measures,

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16).

[3] Resolution 46/91, annex.

[4] A/47/339, sect. III.

[5] Resolution 47/5, annex.

[6] See *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4).

[7] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Recognizing that, by 2050, more than 20 per cent of the world's population will be 60 years of age or older, and recognizing also that the increase in the number of older persons will be greatest and most rapid in the developing world,

Recognizing also the essential contribution that the majority of older men and women can continue to make to the functioning of society if adequate guarantees, means and resources, as well as the highest possible level of health care, are in place, and that older persons must be full participants in the development process and also share its benefits,

Reaffirming the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their respective follow-up reviews, in particular as they pertain to the promotion of the human rights and the well-being of older persons on an equal and participatory basis,

Encouraged by the increasing interest of the international community in the promotion and protection of the rights and dignity of older persons in the world under a comprehensive and integral approach,

Acknowledging that there are numerous obligations vis-à-vis older persons implicit in most core human rights treaties but that explicit references to age in core international human rights treaties are scarce, that there is no such instrument for older persons, and that only a few instruments contain explicit references to age,

Noting the reports of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing and welcoming the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation of older persons,[8] which states that dedicated measures to strengthen the international protection regime for older persons are called for without further delay, including a new dedicated international instrument,

1. *Decides* that the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, which shall be open to all Member States and observers of the United Nations shall, as part of its mandate and starting from its upcoming fourth session, to be held in 2013, consider proposals for an international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons, based on the holistic approach in the work carried out in the fields of social development, human rights and non-discrimination, as well as gender equality and the empowerment of women, and taking into account the inputs of the Human Rights Council, the reports of the Working Group and the recommendations of the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as the contributions from the second global review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, to be held during the fifty-first session of the Commission for Social Development;

2. *Requests* the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing to present to the General Assembly, at the earliest possible date, a proposal containing, inter alia, the main elements that should be included in an international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons, which are not currently addressed sufficiently by existing mechanisms and therefore require further international protection;

3. *Invites* States and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights mandate holders and treaty bodies

[8] E/2012/51 and Corr.1.

and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental organizations with an interest in the matter, to make contributions to the work entrusted to the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, as set out in paragraph 1 above, and invites relevant non-governmental organizations to contribute, as appropriate, on the basis of the modalities for participation agreed by the Working Group;[9]

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to submit to the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing by its fourth session and from within existing resources a compilation of existing international legal instruments, documents and programmes that directly or indirectly address the situation of older persons, including, inter alia, those of conferences, summits, meetings or international or regional seminars convened by the United Nations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing with the facilities necessary for the performance of the work entrusted to it in the present resolution;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, under the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing", comprehensive information on the implementation of this resolution.

[9] A/AC.278/2011/2, sect. F.

Draft resolution III
Realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond

The General Assembly,

Recalling earlier operational frameworks, such as the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[1] which it adopted on 3 December 1982 and the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities[2] which it adopted on 20 December 1993, in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Reaffirming the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[3] which it adopted on 13 December 2006, a landmark convention affirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, and recognizing that it is both a human rights treaty and a development tool,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in which it recognized the collective responsibility of Governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level, and stressing the duty of Member States to achieve greater justice and equality for all, in particular persons with disabilities,

Recalling also all of its previous resolutions on realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions,

Recalling further the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[4] the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[5] and the outcome document of the 2011 high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly on HIV and AIDS, entitled "Political declaration on HIV and AIDS: intensifying our efforts to eliminate HIV and AIDS",[6] which contain references to the rights, participation, well-being and perspectives of persons with disabilities in development efforts,

Gravely concerned that persons with disabilities continue to be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination and are still largely invisible in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals, and noting that, while progress has already been made by Governments, the international community and the United Nations system in mainstreaming disability as an integral part of the development agenda, major challenges do remain,

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[1] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[2] Resolution 48/96, annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

[4] See resolution 65/1.

[5] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[6] Resolution 65/277, annex.

Concerned that the continuing lack of reliable data and information on disability and the situation of persons with disabilities at the national, regional and global levels contributes to the invisibility of persons with disabilities in official statistics, presenting an obstacle to achieving disability-inclusive development planning and implementation,

Stressing the importance of collecting and analysing reliable data on persons with disabilities following existing guidelines on disability statistics,[7] encouraging ongoing efforts to improve data collection in order to disaggregate data with regard to persons with disabilities, and underlining the need to have internationally comparable data to assess progress on disability-inclusive development policies,

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly, at the level of Heads of State and Government, on 23 September 2013, with the overarching theme "The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond", in order to strengthen efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development, and looks forward to the contribution its outcome document could make in mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities in the development agenda beyond 2015;

2. *Also welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond",[8] and of the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Urges* Member States, international and regional organizations, regional integration organizations and financial institutions to make a concerted effort to include persons with disabilities and integrate the principles of accessibility and inclusion in the monitoring and evaluation of the development goals;

4. *Encourages* the mobilization of resources on a sustainable basis to mainstream disability in development at all levels, and in this regard underlines the need to promote and strengthen international cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, in support of national efforts, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of national mechanisms, in particular in developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities trust fund, and encourages Member States and other stakeholders to support its objectives, including by providing voluntary contributions;

6. *Requests* the United Nations system to facilitate technical assistance, within existing resources, including the provision of assistance for capacity-building and for the collection and compilation of national and regional data and statistics on disability, in particular to developing countries, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with existing guidelines on disability statistics, to analyse, publish and disseminate disability data and statistics in future periodic

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[7] Such as the *Guidelines and Principles for the Development of Disability Statistics* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.15) and the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.VII.8) and their updates.

[8] A/67/211.

reports, as appropriate, on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities;

7. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations organizations and the regional commissions to make all efforts to engage with and ensure the full and effective participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities and, as appropriate, organizations of persons with disabilities and national human rights institutions, in development processes and decision-making at the local, national, regional and international levels;

8. *Requests* the United Nations system, within existing resources, to update existing methodologies of disability data collection and analysis for persons with disabilities, to obtain internationally comparable data on the situation of persons with disabilities and to regularly include relevant disability data or relevant qualitative facts, as appropriate, in relevant United Nations publications in the field of economic and social development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To submit information on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

(b) To submit the sixth review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the General Assembly no later than June 2013, in advance of and as a contribution to the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, and in this regard requests all relevant United Nations organizations, through the Secretary-General, to provide an analysis of the overall situation of persons with disabilities within the context of development and in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, based on available data and in accordance with their individual competencies and informed by regional consultations with persons with disabilities and organizations of persons with disabilities, as appropriate within existing resources.

Draft resolution IV
Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action[1] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,[2] as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit[4] and at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission for Social Development to consider "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all", as the priority theme for the 2013-2014 review and policy cycle,[6]

Recalling the ministerial declaration of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and

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[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See resolution 65/1.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2012, Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (E/2012/26 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/7.

equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals",[7]

Noting that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play in achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including its objective of social protection, as reaffirmed in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,[8] in which the particular role of the Organization in promoting fair globalization and its responsibility to assist its members in their efforts were acknowledged, as well as in the Global Jobs Pact,

Emphasizing the need to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the three core themes of social development, namely, poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously,

Recognizing also that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of economic and social development,

Expressing deep concern that attainment of the social development objectives is being hindered by the ongoing adverse impact of the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and the challenges posed by climate change,

Recognizing the complex character of the ongoing food insecurity situation, including food price volatility, as a combination of several major factors, both structural and conjunctural, which is also negatively affected by, inter alia, environmental degradation, drought and desertification, global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of the necessary technology, and recognizing also that a strong commitment from national Governments and the international community as a whole is required to confront the major threats to food security and to ensure that policies in the area of agriculture do not distort trade and worsen food insecurity,

Acknowledging the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions,

Reaffirming the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources,

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[7] See A/67/3, chap. IV, sect. C, para. 139. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/67/3/Rev.1).

[8] A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and its manifestations, such as hunger, trafficking in human beings, disease, lack of adequate shelter and illiteracy, are particularly severe in developing countries, while acknowledging the significant progress made in several parts of the world in combating extreme poverty,

Recognizing the importance of the international community in supporting national capacity-building efforts in the area of social development, while recognizing the primary responsibility of national Governments in this regard,

Affirming its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these should constitute a fundamental component of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and reaffirming that employment creation and decent work for all should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking fully into account the impact and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed,

Recognizing the need to enhance access to the benefits of trade, including agricultural trade, for developing countries in order to foster social development,

Recognizing also that social inclusion is a means for achieving social integration and is crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies and for improving social cohesion so as to create an environment for development and progress,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[9]

2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[1] in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and decent work for all and to foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development;

4. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

5. *Expresses deep concern* that the ongoing adverse impact of the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and food insecurity and the challenges posed by climate change, as well as the lack of results so far in

[9] A/67/179.

the multilateral trade negotiations, have negative implications for social development;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the policy space of national Governments, in particular in the areas of social expenditure and social protection programmes, and calls upon international financial institutions and donors to support developing countries in achieving their social development, in line with their national priorities and strategies by, among other things, providing debt relief;

7. *Recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly has not been fully implemented in national and international policymaking and that, although poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and decent work for all and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

8. *Acknowledges* that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), launched after the World Summit for Social Development, has provided the long-term vision for sustained and concerted efforts at the national and international levels to eradicate poverty;

9. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the first Decade has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Emphasizes* that the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit, the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Monterrey Consensus,[10] and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, have reinforced the priority and urgency of poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda;

11. *Also emphasizes* that poverty eradication policies should tackle poverty by addressing its root and structural causes and manifestations, and that equity, the reduction of inequalities and the empowerment of the poor need to be incorporated into those policies;

12. *Reaffirms* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and underlines the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth,

[10] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

sustainable development, poverty eradication and the strengthening of their democratic systems;

13. *Stresses* that an enabling environment is a critical precondition for achieving equity and social development and that, while economic growth is essential, entrenched inequality and marginalization are an obstacle to the broad-based and sustained growth required for sustainable, inclusive and people-centred development, and recognizes the need to balance and ensure complementarity between measures to achieve growth and measures to achieve economic and social equity in order for there to be an impact on overall poverty levels;

14. *Also stresses* that stability in global financial systems and corporate social responsibility and accountability, as well as national economic policies that have an impact on other stakeholders, are essential in creating an enabling international environment to promote economic growth and social development;

15. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

16. *Reaffirms* the commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that they are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work for all, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

17. *Encourages* Governments to promote effective participation of people in civic, social, economic and political activities, as well as in the planning and implementation of social integration policies and strategies, in order to better achieve the goals of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all and social integration;

18. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the most disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, including respect for fundamental principles and rights at work, also reaffirms that there is an urgent need to create an environment at the national and international levels that is conducive to the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all as a foundation for sustainable development, that an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship is essential to the creation of new job opportunities, and that human resources development strategies should be premised on national development objectives that ensure a strong link between education, health, training and employment, help to maintain a productive and competitive workforce and are responsive to the needs of the economy, and further reaffirms that opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of economic and social well-being for all, the achievement of

sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization;

19. *Stresses* the importance of removing obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development, including their exclusion from labour markets;

20. *Reaffirms* the need to address all forms of violence in its many manifestations, including domestic violence, particularly against women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and discrimination, including xenophobia, recognizes that violence increases challenges to States and societies in the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, and recognizes that terrorism, trafficking in arms, organized crime, trafficking in persons, money-laundering, ethnic and religious conflict, civil war, politically motivated killing and genocide present fundamental threats to societies and pose increasing challenges to States and societies in the attainment of conditions conducive to social development, and that they also present urgent and compelling reasons for action by Governments individually and, as appropriate, jointly to foster social cohesion while recognizing, protecting and valuing diversity;

21. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies to mainstream the goal of full and productive employment and decent work for all into their policies, programmes and activities, as well as to support efforts of Member States aimed at achieving this objective, and invites financial institutions to support efforts in this regard;

22. *Recognizes* that promoting full employment and decent work for all also requires investing in education, training and skills development for women and men, and girls and boys, strengthening social protection and health systems and applying international labour standards, and urges States and, as appropriate, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, as well as civil society, the private sector, employer organizations, trade unions, the media and other relevant actors, to continue to develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes to enhance in particular the employability of women and youth and to ensure their access to full and productive employment and decent work for all, including by improving access to formal and non-formal education, skills development and vocational training, lifelong learning and retraining and long-distance education, inter alia, in information and communications technology and entrepreneurial skills, particularly in developing countries, including with a view to supporting the economic empowerment of women in the different stages of their lives;

23. *Also recognizes* that full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work, tripartism and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore an important objective of international cooperation, and supports the promotion of innovative approaches in the design and implementation of employment policies and programmes for all, including the long-term unemployed;

24. *Encourages* States to design and implement policies and strategies for poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all, including the creation of full and productive employment that is appropriately and adequately remunerated, as well as policies and strategies for social integration that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and address the specific needs of social groups such as young people, persons with disabilities, older persons, migrants and indigenous peoples, taking into account the concerns of those groups in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development programmes and policies;

25. *Stresses* the need to allocate adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the workplace, including unequal access to labour-market participation and wage inequalities, as well as reconciliation of work and private life for both women and men;

26. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and social development, and stresses the importance of enforcing labour law effectively with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

27. *Recognizes* that, since the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, advances have been made in addressing and promoting social integration, including through the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[11] the World Programme of Action for Youth,[12] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[13] the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[14] and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;[15]

28. *Stresses* that the benefits of economic growth should be distributed more equitably and that, in order to close the gap of inequality and avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer and job creation programmes and social protection systems, are needed;

29. *Recognizes* the importance of providing social protection schemes for the formal and informal economy as instruments for achieving equity, inclusion and stability and cohesion of societies, and emphasizes the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy;

30. *Stresses* that poverty eradication policies should, inter alia, ensure that people living in poverty have access to education, health, water and sanitation and other public and social services, as well as access to productive resources, including credit, land, training, technology, knowledge and information, and ensure that citizens and local communities participate in decision-making on social development policies and programmes in this regard;

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[11] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[12] Resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

[14] Resolution 61/295, annex.

[15] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

31. *Recognizes* that the social integration of people living in poverty should encompass addressing and meeting their basic human needs, including nutrition, health, water, sanitation, housing and access to education and employment, through integrated development strategies;

32. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education for all and health care, eliminate discrimination, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly young people, older persons and persons with disabilities, and address the challenges posed to social development by globalization and market-driven reforms in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

33. *Urges* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection that support labour-market participation and address and reduce inequality and social exclusion and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, invites the International Labour Organization to strengthen its social protection strategies and policies on extending social security coverage, urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, including the implementation of social protection floors, which can provide a systemic base upon which to address poverty and vulnerability and, in this regard, takes note of Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization on 14 June 2012;

34. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to support national efforts of Member States to achieve inclusive social development in a coherent and coordinated manner;

35. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the areas of education, employment, housing, sanitation, health and social security, and notes the attention paid to those areas in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

36. *Recognizes* the need to formulate social development policies in an integral, articulated and participative manner, recognizing poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon, calls for interlinked public policies on this matter, and underlines the need for public policies to be included in a comprehensive development and well-being strategy;

37. *Acknowledges* the role that the public sector can play as an employer and its importance in developing an environment that enables the effective generation of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

38. *Also acknowledges* the vital role that the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development and in advancing efforts towards full employment and decent work for all, and encourages the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, to contribute to decent work for all and job creation for both women and men, and particularly for young people, including through partnerships with Governments, the United Nations system, civil society and academia;

39. *Recognizes* that steps should be taken to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization, giving priority to agricultural and non-farm sectors, and to maximize its benefits for poor people living and working in rural areas, while paying special attention to the development of microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in rural areas, as well as subsistence economies, to secure their safe interaction with larger economies;

40. *Also recognizes* the need to pay necessary attention to the social development of people in urban areas, especially the urban poor;

41. *Further recognizes* the need to give priority to investing in and further contributing to sustainable development, including sustainable agricultural development, and a financial infrastructure that provides access to a variety of sustainable products and services for microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurship cooperatives and other forms of social enterprises, and the participation and entrepreneurship of women as means to promote full and productive employment and decent work for all;

42. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in respect of meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit,[16] underlines the call of the Economic and Social Council for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system and the ongoing efforts to harmonize the current initiatives on Africa, and requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to give due prominence in its work to the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[17]

43. *Also reaffirms*, in this context, that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

44. *Stresses* that the international community shall enhance its efforts to create an enabling environment for social development and poverty eradication through increasing market access for developing countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, financial aid and a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem;

45. *Also stresses* that international trade and stable financial systems can be effective tools for creating favourable conditions for the development of all countries and that trade barriers and some trading practices continue to have negative effects on employment growth, particularly in developing countries;

46. *Acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

47. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so

[16] See resolution 60/1, para. 68.

[17] A/57/304, annex.

to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

48. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development efforts in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability;

49. *Urges* Member States and the international community to fulfil all their commitments to meet the demands for social development, including social services and assistance, that have arisen from the global financial and economic crisis, which particularly affects the poorest and most vulnerable;

50. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for social development by the initiatives taken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, such as the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, as well as other initiatives such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization and the Advance Market Commitments for Vaccines, and notes the New York Declaration of 20 September 2004, which launched the Action against Hunger and Poverty initiative and called for further attention to raising funds urgently needed to help to meet the Millennium Development Goals and to complement and ensure the long-term stability and predictability of foreign aid;

51. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to promote the exchange of information and knowledge on decent work for all and job creation, including green jobs initiatives and related skills, and to facilitate the integration of relevant data into national economic and employment policies;

52. *Underlines* the responsibility of the private sector, at both the national and the international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their obligations towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development, including social development, and emphasizes the need to take concrete actions on corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the participation of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia, for the prevention or prosecution of corruption;

53. *Stresses* the importance of promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, encourages responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights:

Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework,[18] invites the private sector to take into account not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of its undertakings, and underlines the importance of the International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy;

54. *Calls upon* Member States to give appropriate consideration to poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda;

55. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, the funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen commitments and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development,[19] to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

56. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to emphasize in its review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned;

57. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Social development", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at that session.

[18] A/HRC/17/31, annex.

[19] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 6* (E/2005/26), chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/234.

Draft resolution V
Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007, 64/133 of 18 December 2009 and 66/126 of 19 December 2011, concerning the proclamation of, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family and its tenth and twentieth anniversaries,

Recognizing that the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year in 2014 provide a useful opportunity to draw further attention to the objectives of the International Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Noting that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s and their follow-up processes continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Noting also the importance of designing, implementing and monitoring family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work, work-family balance, social integration and intergenerational solidarity,

Recognizing that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Cognizant of the need for continued inter-agency and regional cooperation on family issues in order to generate greater awareness of this subject among the governing bodies of the United Nations system,

Convinced that civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking in respect of family policy development and capacity-building,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

1. *Encourages* Governments to continue to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes and to integrate a family perspective into national policymaking;

2. *Invites* Governments and regional intergovernmental entities to provide for more systematic national and regional data on family well-being and to identify

[1] A/67/61-E/2012/3.

and ensure support for constructive family policy developments, including the exchange of information on good policies and practices;

3. *Urges* Member States to view 2014 as a target year by which concrete efforts will be made to improve family well-being through the implementation of effective national policies, strategies and programmes;

4. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to develop appropriate policies and programmes that address family poverty, social exclusion, work-family balance and intergenerational issues and to share good practices in those areas;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to promote the delivery of family-centred benefits, such as social protection and social transfer programmes to reduce family poverty and prevent the intergenerational transfer of poverty;

6. *Further encourages* Member States to strengthen provisions for parental leave, extend flexible working arrangements for employees with family responsibilities, promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, enhance paternal involvement and support a wide range of quality childcare arrangements in order to improve work-family balance;

7. *Encourages* Member States to support social integration and intergenerational solidarity through the provision of social protection assistance and investments in cross-generational facilities, volunteering programmes for youth and older persons and mentoring and job-sharing programmes;

8. *Urges* Member States to create a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle of shared parental responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child;

9. *Invites* Governments to continue to develop strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities to address national priorities relating to family issues;

10. *Invites* Member States to consider undertaking activities in preparation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year at the national level;

11. *Invites* Member States, United Nations organizations and bodies, regional commissions, civil society organizations and academic institutions to continue providing information on their activities in support of the objectives of and preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year and to share good practices and data on family policy development;

12. *Invites* Member States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions to support, as appropriate, the preparations for regional meetings in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year;

13. *Encourages* Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to continue research activities and provide assistance to countries, upon their request;

14. *Recommends* that United Nations organizations and bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions and the private sector play a supportive role in promoting the twentieth anniversary of the International Year;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the preparations for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year at all levels;

16. *Decides* to consider the topic "Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family" at its sixty-eighth session under the sub-item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family".

Draft resolution VI
Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/167 of 18 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration[1] and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[2] resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003, in which it took note, inter alia, of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and its resolutions 60/135 of 16 December 2005, 61/142 of 19 December 2006, 62/130 of 18 December 2007, 63/151 of 18 December 2008, 64/132 of 18 December 2009, 65/182 of 21 December 2010 and 66/127 of 19 December 2011,

Recognizing that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited or non-existent, which limits the scope of implementation efforts,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

Recognizing that, by 2050, more than 20 per cent of the world's population will be 60 years of age or older, and recognizing also that the increase in the number of older people will be the greatest and the most rapid in the developing world,

Deeply concerned that the situation of older persons in many parts of the world has been negatively affected by the world financial and economic crisis,

Recognizing the essential contribution that the majority of older men and women can continue to make to the functioning of society if adequate guarantees are in place,

Noting that older women outnumber older men, and noting with concern that older women often face multiple forms of discrimination resulting from their gender-based roles in society, compounded by their age or disability or on other grounds, which affect the enjoyment of their human rights,

1. *Reaffirms* the Political Declaration[1] and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the holding of the global segment of the second cycle of review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action at the fifty-first session of the Commission for Social Development, in 2013, and looks forward to the contribution that it could make to the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing;

3. *Encourages* Governments to pay greater attention to building capacity to eradicate poverty among older persons, in particular older women, by mainstreaming ageing issues into poverty eradication strategies and national development plans, and to include both ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts in their national strategies;

4. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to develop national capacity to address their national implementation priorities identified during the

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[1] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] A/67/188.

review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, and invites Member States that have not done so to consider a step-by-step approach to developing capacity that includes the setting of national priorities, the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to overcome obstacles to the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action by devising strategies that take into account the entirety of the human life course and foster intergenerational solidarity in order to increase the likelihood of greater success in the years ahead;

6. *Further encourages* Member States to place particular emphasis on choosing national priorities that are realistic, sustainable and feasible and have the greatest likelihood of being achieved in the years ahead and to develop targets and indicators to measure progress in the implementation process;

7. *Invites* Member States to identify key priority areas for implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including empowering older persons and promoting their rights, raising awareness of ageing issues and building national capacity to address ageing;

8. *Recommends* that Member States increase efforts to raise awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action, including by promoting and supporting initiatives to advance a positive public image of older persons and their multiple contributions to their families, communities and societies, working with the regional commissions and enlisting the help of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in seeking increased attention for ageing issues;

9. *Encourages* Governments that have not done so to designate focal points for handling follow-up of national plans of action on ageing, and also encourages Governments to strengthen existing networks of national focal points on ageing;

10. *Invites* Governments to conduct their ageing-related policies through inclusive and participatory consultations with relevant stakeholders and social development partners, in the interest of developing effective policies creating national policy ownership and consensus-building;

11. *Recommends* that Member States enhance their capacity to more effectively collect data, statistics and qualitative information, disaggregated when necessary by relevant factors, including sex and disability, in order to better assess the situation of older persons and to set adequate monitoring mechanisms for programmes and policies geared towards protecting the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by older persons;

12. *Recommends* that States parties to existing international human rights instruments address the situation of older persons, where appropriate, more explicitly in their reports, and encourages treaty body monitoring mechanisms and special procedures mandate holders, in accordance with their mandates, to pay more attention to the situation of older persons in their dialogue with Member States, in their consideration of the reports or in their country missions;

13. *Encourages* Governments to continue their efforts to implement the Madrid Plan of Action and to mainstream the concerns of older persons into their policy agendas, bearing in mind the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development and the

realization of all human rights for older persons, and to prevent age discrimination and provide social integration;

14. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening intergenerational partnerships and solidarity among generations and, in this regard, calls upon Member States to promote opportunities for voluntary, constructive and regular interaction between young people and older generations in the family, the workplace and society at large;

15. *Encourages* Member States to adopt social policies that promote the development of community services for older persons, taking into account the psychological and physical aspects of ageing and the special needs of older women;

16. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that older persons have access to information about their rights so as to enable them to participate fully and justly in their societies and to claim full enjoyment of all human rights;

17. *Calls upon* Member States to develop their national capacity for monitoring and enforcing the rights of older persons, in consultation with all sectors of society, including organizations of older persons, through, inter alia, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights where applicable;

18. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen and incorporate a gender and disability perspective into all policy actions on ageing, as well as to address and eliminate discrimination on the basis of age, gender or disability, and recommends that Member States engage with all sectors of society, in particular with relevant organizations with an interest in the matter, including organizations of older persons, of women and of persons with disabilities, in changing negative stereotypes about older persons, in particular older women and older persons with disabilities, and promote positive images of older persons;

19. *Further calls upon* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, as well as any cases of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons, by designing and implementing more effective prevention strategies and stronger laws and policies to address these problems and their underlying factors;

20. *Calls upon* Member States to take concrete measures to further protect and assist older persons in emergency situations, in accordance with the Madrid Plan of Action;

21. *Stresses* that, in order to complement national development efforts, enhanced international cooperation is essential to support developing countries in implementing the Madrid Plan of Action, while recognizing the importance of assistance and the provision of financial assistance;

22. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of age is incorporated and upheld in health policies and programmes and that the implementation of such policies and programmes is regularly monitored;

23. *Also encourages* Member States to adopt and enforce guidelines that establish standards for the provision of long-term support and assistance to older persons;

24. *Recommends* that Governments involve older persons and their organizations in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes that affect them;

25. *Encourages* the international community, including international and bilateral donors, to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable and adequate social and economic support for older persons, while bearing in mind that countries have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development;

26. *Encourages* the international community to support national efforts to forge stronger partnerships with civil society, including organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations, community-based organizations, including caregivers, and the private sector, in an effort to help to build capacity on ageing issues;

27. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing, as appropriate, in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate and more specific information on gender and ageing;

28. *Recognizes* the important role of various international and regional organizations that deal with training, capacity-building, policy design and monitoring at the national and regional levels in promoting and facilitating the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and acknowledges the work that is undertaken in various parts of the world, as well as regional initiatives, and by institutes such as the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna;

29. *Recommends* that Member States reaffirm the role of United Nations focal points on ageing, increase technical cooperation efforts, expand the role of the regional commissions on ageing issues and continue to provide resources for those efforts, facilitate the coordination of national and international non-governmental organizations on ageing and enhance cooperation with academia on a research agenda on ageing;

30. *Reiterates* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate further implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the results of its review and appraisal cycle and, in this regard, encourages Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

31. *Requests* the United Nations system to strengthen its capacity to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, national implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, where appropriate;

32. *Recommends* that the situation of older persons be taken into account in the ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals,

including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[4] and considered in the discussions on the development agenda beyond 2015;

33. *Takes note* of the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, established by the General Assembly in paragraph 28 of resolution 65/182, and recognizes the positive contributions of Member States, as well as relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations, intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and invited panellists, during the first three working sessions of the Open-ended Working Group;

34. *Invites* States and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights mandate holders and treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations with an interest in the matter, to continue to make contributions to the work entrusted to the Open-ended Working Group, as appropriate;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the Open-ended Working Group, within existing resources, for organizing, in 2013, a fourth working session;

36. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[4] See resolution 55/2.